

### To the People of Ohio.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The consummation of the first great act of the stupendous scheme for the extension of slavery, and the establishment of the Slave Dominion over the North American continent by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, and other threatened future acts, part and parcel of the same scheme, such as the proposed expenditure of millions in the purchase of territory from Mexico, utterly worthless except as a basis for the operations of the slave interest, and the proposed waste of millions upon millions more in the re-establishment of Slavery in Cuba, in case of the enfranchisement of the bondmen of that island by its present Government, call loudly upon all true patriots to forego past political differences, and unite as a band of brother freemen in defence of our own rights, and the rights of human nature.

God forbid that our country should alone, among the nations of the earth, take upon herself the hateful reproach of Slavery propagandism!

But if this odium is to be averted, the people must themselves take the matter in hand. Let it ever be remembered, that while the contest between Freedom and Slavery—between the advocates of a great public wrong and the maintainers of public faith was going on in Washington, not a word of remonstrance against the meditated iniquity was uttered by either branch of the Legislature recently assembled at Columbus. The partisans of the existing National Administration, availing themselves of their majority in the Legislature, not only thwarted every effort to express the honest indignation of the people of the State against the wrong, but elected to the Senate of the United States, a known supporter of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, thus placing the moral weight of Ohio in the scale of Slavery extension.

We, by no means charge the members of the old Democratic party with approval of this conduct; but we earnestly invite them to consider whether there is any mode of manifesting their just indignation, in view of these great wrongs, except by repudiating the present National Administration, and the political leaders through whose influence these shameful results have been accomplished. At all events, it cannot be doubted that these things demand the promptest intervention of the whole People; and not these things only, but many other matters, both of Nation and State concern.

The time has passed for half-way measures in respect to Slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition has demonstrated the utter futility of all legislative compromises. It is necessary now to recur to the Constitution. In that instrument, it will be vain to seek for any recognition of Slavery, even as a fact, outside of Slave States, or for any power given to Congress to legislate in its behalf. Outside of Slave States, then, there must be no Slavery. There must be no slave-selling, slave-catching or slave-holding, under National legislation. The slave power must be overthrown, and the influence of the National Government must be placed on the side of Freedom.

The patronage of the President—that fatal engine of corruption and despotism—must be curtailed. The people must demand and obtain a more direct influence upon the practical workings of the Government. For the propagandism of slavery in our intercourse with foreign nations, there must be substituted a great American influence in favor of Universal Liberty. Freedom, Reform and Progress, must be the watchwords of the people.

In our own State, many things require attention. The disposition and management of the public works—the districting of the State—the laws regulating the imposition and collection of taxes, and other matters, demand the consideration and judgment of the People.

In view of these things, we invite our fellow citizens, who, without regard to former party distinctions, are willing to unite in the organization of a Democracy of the People, against the supporters of Slavery and unjust and unequal laws, by whatever name they may call themselves, to assemble in Convention, at Columbus, on the 13th day of July,

1854, the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, for the purpose of consultation upon the momentous aspects of public affairs, and of taking such action as circumstances require.

With this view, we recommend that the people of each county forthwith assemble, appoint one delegate for every five thousand inhabitants, no county, however, appointing less than two, to represent them at Columbus, in a delegate Convention; and we recommend, also, that there be held, at the same time and place, a Mass Convention of the People to sustain the Delegate Convention by their presence, to aid them by their counsel, and to express, in the most emphatic manner, the cherished sentiments and fixed resolves of the People of Ohio, in language becoming the demands of the crisis.

### The Nebraska Bill.

Speaking of the passage of this bill, the O. S. Journal remarks:—

Of this 113, constituting the majority, there were present and voting for the bill, TWENTY-ONE persons representing pure SLAVERY, AND NOTHING ELSE!—Twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, without a single free man or woman for a constituent! How came they there? By the "compromises of the Constitution." What has been given as an equivalent for the right of thus having a certain description of "property" represented in Congress? The right to tax that property for the support of government.—When, within the last forty-five years has that property been so taxed? In the years 1813, and 1814, while our country was at war with Great Britain—and when, it has been alleged, enough was not collected to defray the expenses of the collection. Such are the outlines of "the compromises of the Constitution"—which it has been the constant and studied policy of the South to extend, in every conceivable form, and at every hazard.

It was under circumstances like these, that the act repealing the Missouri Compromise was forced into being at midnight, and the last assurance of a truce to the aggression of slavery was wontonly withdrawn.

It was in extremely bad taste that such an hour, and such occasion, should have been selected by the friends of this iniquitous measure to exult in a triumph thus secured. The firing of one hundred guns on Capitol Hill, on the announcement of the passage of the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, was a gross indignity to the one hundred Representatives who had by every means in their power, and in obedience to the known will of their free constituents, resisted that measure. And it was an outrage upon that free constituency, which challenges, and will receive their stern rebuke.

In announcing the final passage of the Nebraska bill, the Napoleon North-West speaks as follows. We are unable to conceive what answer the democratic advocates of that measure can make to the charge of having deserted the Baltimore platform in the most treacherous manner.

We would do injustice to the honest convictions of our own judgment, and to our sense of right, were we to rejoice over this result; and in saying this, we believe we speak the honest sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democracy of Ohio, who have always regarded the Missouri Compromise as a sacred compact, binding on both the North and the South, and who have faithfully acquiesced in the Baltimore platform, which pledged the Democratic party of the nation against any attempt to renew the slavery agitation either in or out of Congress. Hereafter, Compromises will be regarded as a mere tissue of words, to be broken at the will of either party, and Platforms will be looked upon as nothing more than a collection of set phrases "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The action of the South on this question, assisted by Northern dough-faces, breaks down all confidence in slavery compromises, and gives the cause of abolitionism an impetus which years of labor on the part of abolitionists could not have done. The requirements of the Fugitive Slave Law

of 1850 will not hereafter be regarded in the North; for the people will think that if one compromise is worthless, another is likewise. The measure was uncalled for—unnecessary—neither the people of the North nor of the South have asked for it—the question was not at issue in the election of a single Senator or Representative who voted on it.

We are happy to say that our Representative, Mr. Edgerton, opposed the measure earnestly and boldly, thereby correctly representing, so far as our knowledge extends, the unanimous voice of his constituency.

### How they did it.

The resolution of the great majority of the defenders of Public Faith not to let the supporters of the Nebraska iniquity postpone the special order for Wednesday of last week, and thus obtain power to pass their bill, was maintained to the last. It is not their fault that the bill has been driven through, or rather over, the house. But on Monday of last week, Col. Richardson moved and carried by a vote of 137 to 66, a proposition to suspend the rules (for which purpose a concurrence of two-thirds of the members voting is required,) and thus enable him to postpone the special order for Wednesday, close the debate on the Nebraska bill, and thus secure its passage. The members from free states, previously voting against the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and who were understood to desire to maintain that attitude before their constituents, but who nevertheless voted with the repudiators on this occasion, and thus rendered further resistance fruitless, are those named and located as follows:

Maine—Thomas G. D. Fuller.  
Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, jr.  
New Hampshire—George W. Kittredge.  
Connecticut—J. T. Pratt, O. S. Seymour.  
New York—Dean, Hughes, Oliver.  
Pennsylvania—Gamble, Trout.  
Ohio—Edgerton, Ellison, Johnson, Lindsey.  
Indiana—Mace, Harlan, Chamberlain.  
Michigan—David A. Noble.  
Wisconsin—John B. Macy.

Total 18—all professed "democrats." We merely state the fact that these votes crippled the opposition to the bill, and rendered its passage inevitable. Why they were thus given may appear more plainly hereafter.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

When the South claims that the right to take their property into all the Territories is a Constitutional right, they know that when this is conceded it will be easy to enforce their demands to carry their property into all the States. The Constitution of the United States overrides the Constitutions of the States and the laws of the States, so that State laws against Slavery will be "inoperative and void." In this way Slavery is to spread itself over the whole Union. The North may be assured that the South will never be content until this is accomplished. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the annexation of Cuba and Mexico, it will be comparatively an easy task.—To successfully resist this meditated iniquity, will require all the strength and all the patriotism of the North.—[Buffalo Dem.]

The Chicago Tribune, in an article headed "Shall we submit to the Nebraska Outrage—Shall we have a North," says:

We are willing to lay down the name of Whig if need be, and enroll ourselves under the banner of a new organization, no matter what may be its name, which will have for its object a cordial and complete union of all Northern men who are, in their souls, opposed to slavery and willing and anxious to wage war against its perpetuity and extension. Such an union of Northern men is necessary, for it is idle to say that there is any other great and vital principle left for us to contend for except this. The old issues upon which the Democratic and Whig parties were formed, the tariff, the bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, et id omne genus, have become obsolete, or have died entirely away. Everything has resolved itself into one question. "Shall slavery of freedom become the dominant power in this Republic?"

Julius W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Mass., is announced as the successor of Edward Everett in the U. S. senate.

### The Washington Press.

JUNUS, the spicy Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, in an interesting letter to that paper, thus truthfully shows up the last dodge to sustain the hireling press at the National Capital. The Intelligencer and Era are the only independent ones, so far as public begging is concerned.

"The arrogant pauper press of this city has received another lift. Some Senator has discovered that the Sentinel is starving.—The Sentinel is the Hardshell organ of the Senate. Its editor is an F. F. V., of the first water, a scion of that noble race which has risen, prospered and decayed in the elevating pursuit of breeding and selling men and women for the southern market. It seems that the Union, the administration pet, was running off with all the pup under the law which gives the printing of the documents for both houses to the printer for that one which first orders them printed. It was generally supposed that the Sentinel, which is the organ of that beggarly "good society" which the South boasts of monopolizing, as well as of the Senate, would scratch along until the end of Congress, when, by some hocus pocus or other, a gift of \$30,000 to the concern would be foisted into some of the appropriation bills. But the case is too desperate for that, and so Bright of Indiana, got up a nice little scheme for paying the Sentinel for the re-publication of the debates from the Globe, the official reporter, at the rate of five dollars a column. This motion was amended so as to include the Union and National Intelligencer. The type will be borrowed by one office from the other. The debates will average ten columns a day. If the House concurs, its debates will make as much as nine, making say about twenty columns a day, equal to \$100 a day to each paper, and 300 for all. By the same resolution 5,000 additional copies are to be purchased of the Congressional Globe. Now all this is pure waste of public money. The Intelligencer is a respectable conservative journal. The others, except the Globe, are exactly the reverse. They are miserable sectional pro-slavery organs, owned and edited by Southern men, for Southern purposes.—Their insolent denunciation of all Northern representatives in Congress, as abolitionists, incendiaries and agitators, who oppose the Nebraska treachery, ought to ensure them the stern proscription of every Northern vote. The party sectionalism of the whole thing is further shown in the fact that the able and dignified National Era, which fully supports itself, though the law is impudently violated to deprive it of public patronage which an existing law would give it—this paper is left off the list of those to be benefited by the Senate's benevolence."

The Richmond Examiner, in commenting on the murder of Professor Butler, by Ward, thus speaks of the class of northern citizens from whom the southern people derive all the knowledge which elevates them above the savage tribes:—

"So odious are some of these itinerant ignoramuses to the people of the South; so full of abolitionism and concealed incendiarism are many of this class; so full of guile, fraud and deceit, that the deliberate shooting of one of them down, in the act of poisoning the minds of our slaves or our children, we think, if regarded as homicide at all, should always be deemed perfectly justifiable; and we imagine that the propriety of shooting an abolition schoolmaster, when caught tampering with our slaves, has never been questioned by any intelligent southern man. This we take to be the unwritten common law of the south, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the abolition papers, thundered at by the three thousand New England preachers, and read with peculiar emphasis, and terrible upturning of eyes by Garrison, at the next meeting of the anti-slavery party at Faneuil Hall. We repeat, that the shooting of an itinerant abolition schoolmaster, is frequently a creditable and laudable act, entitling a respectable southern man, at least to a seat in the Legislature, or a place in the Common Council. The neighbors of the fortunate marksman might give him a barbecue, or run him for Congress, but beyond that nothing would be done."